The Daily Gazetteer.

FRIDAY, MAY 15. 1741

HE Craftimen of this Day is written in the old hectoring Stile, in order to impose Things for undoubted Truths upon the Reader, which are absolutely incapable of Proof; and therefore if they cannot be thus rammed down the Throat of the Nation, there is an End of them. The Arguments of blie in a narrow Compass, and are resolved

Schools of a few great Men, mighty Lovers but Perfors who will not fuffer their Opinions ed, even by those to whom they appeal. It is upon proper Occasions they will afford their the Colour of Argument, that they may have to fay in Desence of themselves; but who-Il be called a Blockbrad and a Rascal : Such is f, fach the Impartiality of these People, and Disposition to come at Truth, let it serve what all. If the People are disposed to have Tutors, per is ready to acquaint them with the Will me of the 'Squire his Master; but if they judge sives, and go a contrary Road, the same wor-are ready to accuse them of Corruption, tho' sothing more of the Matter, than that they wor'd not be, corrupted by themfelves.

es these presound Politicians mighty Concern, Writers in the Gazetteer are everlassingly talk-he Trusy of Utrecht. I do not wonder at it. hos of that Treaty, who has been, and still is, me Director of their Councils, must naturally at the Mention of it ; because the Scheme of y is so diametrically opposite to that Scheme of ich he would now be thought to promote, that s the me is remember'd, he can never hope to receiv'd. But if once the Nation could be d, not that the Treaty of Utrecht was a good one, impossible, but that it was not a very bad one, in Effects are no longer felt, then he might by think of making new Treaties for us, and of compleating in the Decline of his Life, the Scheme he was imbarked in, in the Middle of

are likewise many Gentlemen who are very th late Treaties, that were warm Friends to that, probably these People may not care to have it Folks roaring To-day for the Support of the Aufria, who were in former Days apprehensive Wealth and Power of this Nation wou'd be drained in supporting that House. There is, I ething fo strange and irrational in this Conduct, not wonder it should make People touchy fue it, and whose Title to Patriotism can never till the Treaty of Utrecht is buried in Oblivion. is all this to us? If the Treaty of Utrecht really Source of all that Treating which follow'd it, the People do not deny, and if it was the necessit of those Steps of which they complain, which they can never disprove, why may not we say a Answer is easy; because this overturns their lays the Saddle upon the right Horfe, and justi-Minfry at the Expence of those who would be , and then involve us in a new Circle of Alli-

Matter of Elections it is the fame Thing, the re palionarely exhorted to make a free Choice hat is of the Candidates they recommend. All mmendations are scandalous and infamous; but ne of 'Squire D' Anvers's Masters hath an Influany Borough, or an Ascendancy over a Gentleman he does not fail to exert it to the very utwooff for all Things are fair, just, and bonourable, that by the Patriots; tho thrip them of that Name, them by that which they are better entitle Party, and these Practices are direct Invasions of orty of the Subject, and manifestly tend to make a me not the Representatives of the People, but of This is so clear, that Words cannot make it and if Mr. D' Anvers should fay this is a Saggestion, he might have a Chance to be beby those who know nothing of the Matter, but the certainly laugh'd at by those who do.

Attachment to Truth and to the Interests of the are not, in the Judgment of the Patriots, fuffia resommend Gentlemen to the Choice of their

Electors, is evident from the Pains that has been taken to exclude Persons from Seats in Parliament whose Abilities are allow'd, whose Integrity is unquestion'd, and of whom there is no Suspicion but one, viz. that they will not follow their Leaders, and go the dead Lengths of the Patriots Privy Council, will not be perhaps for arbitrary Motions, or vote an accumulative Charge made good, where there is not the least Appearance of Evidence. a Disposition like this is requisite to give a Man a Title to the Choice of his Fellow Burgestes or Citizens, it is easy to perceive what all those pathetick Exbortations drive at, which have so long employ'd the Press, and cost the Patriot Scribes so much Pains, as on the one hand to promote, fe on the other to conceal their Pur-

One would imagine from their Manner of acting, that they either were possessed or thought themselves possesfed of some Secret, which enabled them to discover other Peoples Intentions and conceal their own. Look into their Addresses to the Freeho ders and other Electors, and you meet with nothing but Satyrs on Attempts to violate the Freedom of Elections by Threats or Promises, and Panegyricks on Moderation and leaving all things to the Peoples Choice. Look to their Behaviour, you fee nothing like it. In Elections to Parliament, nay in all other Elections, they have Recourse without Scruple to all the Methods of Influence which can be imagined, even to that of treating the Wives of Electors that Men may be henpeck'd into Patriotism; and then for the Graft necessary for intriguing with returning Officers, no body can come near them, either for Address in Management, or Boldness in desending it. Whatever their Circumstances require, they do; and if they find themselves in the wrong afterwards, plead the Rectitude of their Intentions, as a fufficient Justification of their Conduct. If other People were to act in this Manner, their Journals would ring with it, their Chiefs would talk in a very high Strain in the most August Assemblies, and their Mobs be taught to shout, To your Tents, O Ifrael!

This Arrogance in the Heads of the Party begets that Infolence, which distinguishes in so remarkable a Manner their Scriblers. Let any Man but dip into To day's Craftiman, and fee what Airs the Author of that Paper gives himself. When he digests his Thoughts under the Form of Letters, his Sauciness admits some Excuse, because we cannot say positively from whom it comes; but for Mr. D' Anvers, it is by no means his Province to treat his Antagonists with such Haughtiness. That he has chang'd his Opinion in Politicks more than once; that he has praised and abused the same Persons at different times; and, that he offered his Service to those whom he abules at present; are no Secrets. In short, whoever has a mind to be perfectly acquainted with his Principles and Practices, in regard to Publick Affairs, may meet with thorough Information from the Secretary of State's Office. Then again, as to the Virtues of his private Life, his Orthodox Notions in Religion, his Zeal for the Church, and his flaming Affection for the Clergy, why, he has a whole University to vouch for him. In point of Interest too, he is the modestest and least expensive Man in the World, and would write gratis, but that he wanted Money to relieve his Printer in the King's Bench, to whom his extensive Charity, and undeferved Good-nature, was such as all the World faw with

On the Word of this illustrious Person, ought not the Nation implicitly to rely; can better Authority be either defired or expected? To what Purpose then do some idle Writers in the Gazetteer, like fome other idle People in another Place, demand Proof, Evidence, Testimony, and such Stuff? Is there not the Craft man's Affertion Are Patriots to be bound by the ordinary Forms, and common Rules of Equity and Juffice? that would be a fine thing indeed. No, no, whenever the Parliament or the People are appeal'd to, such Niceties are not to be regarded. The Word of the awarm 'Squire ought to be by the former, and a Column or two of his Secretary's Writing should be sufficient with the latter, for this plain, strong, and unanswerable Reason, that if this wont do, there is nothing else to be had. They can no more make it appear that the Man they bate is guilty of any thing they lay to his Charge, than they can prove that the late Parliament was not differed, which they vouched would never come to pass so great was their Honesty, or so good their Intelligence. Saturday May 9.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, May 13. Wind N. E. In the Downs his Majesty's Ships Lenox, Folkstone, and Feversham.

LONDON, May 14.

Yellerday came on the E'cction of Knights of the Shire for the County of Middlefex; the Cana dates were Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart. William Pultney, Eig; and Henry Barker, Efq; when the two former were elected by a confiderable Majority.

Yesterday dy'd at his House in Long-ditch, Westminster, Mr. Ferrest, an eminent Silk dyer and a Captain of the Westminster Militia.

Yesterday died, aged 52, Samuel Clarke, Esq; an eminent Turky Merchant of this City, at his House in Chartreuse square. He was Son of Sir Samuel Clarke, Kt. who was Sheriff in 1713, in the Mayoralty of Sir Richard Hoare, Kt.

On Sunday last was married at Stepney Church Capt. Norris Goddard to Mifs Elizabeth Chilton, a young Lady of 10,000 l. Fortune.

Yesterday Mary Frost, otherwise Carpenter, otherwife Cochran, was committed to Tothill-fields Bridewell by Col. De Veil, as an idle, disorderly Person, going about with sictitious Letters to several Persons of Quality to obtain Charity, by means of which she got some considerable Sums to herself.

As was Thomas Meek to Newgate by the same Gentleman, for sealing a great Quantity of Wearing-Ap-

Yesterday the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when twenty-two Persons were try'd, of whom two were capitally convicted, viz. Elizabeth Bennet, for the Murder of her Baftard-

Child: and John Lopton, for breaking the House of Matthew

Wheeler. Fifteen were cast for Transportation, and Five ac-

quitted.

It having been inserted very positively in some Papers, the Mermaid, James, from Sicily, and the London Post, Russell, from Gallipoly, were taken by the Spaniards; and there being no Foundation for the fame but what is contain'd in the following Letter from Capt. Whitewood of the Zant, dated at Lisbon the 23d paft, O. S. we think it proper to publish the same, and submit it to our Readers.

" Our Arrival at Gibraltar was the 23d ult. with the Wind Westerly, and there remained for want of a fair Wind till the 30th, and then came out in Company with 8 Sail of English Men of War under the Command of Commadore Martin, in order to cruize off Cadiz. Likewise came out with us the Mermaid Snow, Capt James, from Leocoto with Corn for Lisbon; but at 12 o'Clock at Night, being then in the Middle of the Gut, the Wind took us Westerly, and all the Ships before Daylight were drove to the Rastward of Gibraltar, and we likewise; and were 2 Days before we could get into Gibraltar again. The 6th instant in the Morning the Wind came to the Eastward, I was resolved not to wait for the Men of War, so got under Sail directly, as did the Mermaid Snow, and likewife the London Post, Capt. Russel, which came from Galipoly bound for London; and about an Hour after we got under Sail, and in the Gutt, the Commadore fired a Gun, which I took to be a Signal for the Ships to unmoor, but we kept on, and all three got out of the Gut that Night; and the 8th inflant at 6 in the Morning we faw 13 Sail of Vessels, 10 of which we took for Men of War, being N. N. E. of us, going afore the Wind S. W. by W. we at the fame Time going away N. W. by W. Three of these Ships standing down directly for us, we made all the Sail we could and flood to the Southward from them; at 8 o'Clock loft Sight of them, supposing them to have gone on their Course, so we went on our Course again, and at 3 in the Afternoon we faw 7 Sail in the N. E. Hawl'd on a Wind again, and stood S. S. E. till 8 at Night, the Wind being all this Time Easterly: At 8 o'Clock tack, and flood to the Norward, and at Daylight in the Morning, which was the 9th, we saw the same Ships again in 2 Squadrons, about 3 Leagues one from the other; and one of the Squadrons of 5 Sail of large Ships, two
Tarranes, and a Schooner, was not above a League and half from us, which furpriz'd us very my before we left Gibtaltar had an Account of abo

dies, and leaving our Men of War at Gibfaltar made me very dubious; and as foon as 'twas clear 3 Ships gave us Chace, at which Capt. James hawl'd on a Wind directly to the Southward, and we kept on directly. One Ship went after Capt. James, and two more came after us and the London Post, as being both togetaer, which I did not like ; for I thought to myfelf, if they were our English Men of War from Gibraltar they very well knew our Ships, fo I made all the Sail I could, and told the Captain of the Loudon Post, that if we could get away from them it would be better, let them be what they would : He faid they were English Men of War, and he would bring to for fear they should use They kept firing at us : I told him he might do as he thought fit, but I would not bring to; fo he brought to: At the same Time Capt. James was out of Sight to the Southward, and a Ship after him; and at 8 o'Clock one of the Ships shorten'd Sail, to take up the London Post as she was brought to, and when close by her, and brought to, we were about 2 Gunshot off; and as near as I can judge, in about 10 Minutes after the Man of War had brought to, he fir'd again, and made a Signal with a Blue Flag at the Mizen-topmast Head, at which the other Ship made all the Sail possibly she could after us; when I saw that, I did the fame. During the Time I could fee the London Poft, they kept her in Custody. The Ship kept firing at us every now and then, but I found the came up with me but very little, and had English Colours out; but I was resolv'd not to bring to till had been forc'd. He continu'd chasing me till Sunset, which then I judg'd to be from the other Ship 25 Leagues, we steering fundry Courses, as found our Ship went best : At Sun-set he fir'd a Shot at us, and left off Chace, and hawl'd the Wind: I kept on till 8 o'Clock at Night, and then fleer'd away my Courfe, and faw nothing more of him, and arriv'd here the 19th instant." . P. S. As yet no Appearance of Capt. James, fo

now conclude that the Ships were Spaniards." Evening 12 gh Water this Day Morning

at London Bridge.

Bank Stock 142 1-4th. India 163. South Sea 104 1-4th. Old Annuity 111 3-4ths. New ditto 112 1-8th to 1-4th. Three per Cent. 101 3-4ths to 102. Seven per Cent. Loan 99. Five per Cent. ditto 80. Royal Assurance 93 3 4ths. London Assurance 11 3.8ths to 1 half. African 10. India Bonds 41. 18 s. to 19 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 5 l. 5 s. Prem. New Salt Orders 1 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welft ditto 15 s. Three 1 half per Cent. Ex-chequer Orders 102 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 96. Million Bank 116. Equivalent 111 1-half.

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Lottery Office, May 14, 1741.

cates. do bereby give Notice, that (pursuant to an Act paffed the last Seffion of Parliament, intituled, An Att to enlarge the Powers of the Commissioners for building a Bridge cross the River Thames, &c. and to enlarge the Time for exchanging Tickets unclaimed in the faid Lottery for the faid Bridge, and to make Provision for Tickets in the faid Lottery loft, burnt, or otherwise destroyed) Attendance will be given at their Office near the Receipt of his Majesty's Exchequer every Day (Sundays and Holydays excepted, from Ten of the Clocy in the Forenoon to One, to deliver Certificates for juch Tickets remaining unclaim'd as shall be brought to them on or before the 15th of March next, pursuant to the Directions of the faid Act.

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Ship the Ruby: At the Sections of Peace Officer
and General Gool Delivery, held in and for the Cu and County of the fame City, in the Guilde love and County of the same City, in the Guilden lone before the kight Worshipful Henry Comb., the the fail City, Michael Foster, Esq. Segurate corders and others in Majesty's Justices of Guilden and others in Alguments of the Connel Le Law ; and the Recorde.'s Speech, ant Charget

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pr inted Directions.

The classical of the Engert at the fight Lieutron or tend a Planton die mount. One albeit with a how the beginned

HERE is certainly fomething extremely taking in that indirect Manner of Teaching which is the Essence of Fable and Allegory. Amongst the Eastern Nations the Criticks tell us this Method of Instructing first appeared; and there it remains to this Day in the highest Credit. Here in the

the more knowing, the more polite we grow, for by much we grow of this Kind of Writing.

also of this Liking would not, perhaps, be so ived if plainly set down, and therefore fince I the Hiftery of Allegory, I will deliver it in a

Days of Lewis XIII. there was a certain fader about Court, whose Name was Father He derived his Reputation rather from Hun Eliquence: And having once made a Sermon before his Majesty, without any visible Imon his Audience, he laid himself down on his and pretended to be fast asleep. After some to make him wake, up he flarts : ' I have Sir, faid he, turning to the King, a Dream your Hearing: I saw just now a beautiful Woman without a Veil. To avoid Temptafor who is always fure of Resisting) I bid her aw, or be cover'd. Why, faid the fmiling, I RUTH. Go, go then, cry'd I, and flide on Vel, for Truth undifguifed must never appear Sight of Kings.' The Preacher might have is not agreeable to Man. As Truth resembles many Respects, so in this, that it is frequently og for our Eyes, and dazzles inflead of directing ich is one great Cause why we are willing to to the Cloud of Allegory, or the Shade of Fable. ot only Men of high Rank, but also Men of Tempers who will not endure naked Truth, ore fuch as have to do with them, are obliged

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refore such as have to do with them, are obliged Recourse to these Inventions to qualify those thous they think themselves obliged to give Hence, I conceive, this Manner of conveying son hath stood its Ground so well among the ls, where Arbitrary Government prevails; and ach admired in Spain, where Men are too proud of their Faults, as well as too stubborn to amend It was for some Place burthened with such Ints, tho truly I know not where, that this Piece was up, which was given me as a Curiosity, and I as freely bestow upon my Readers. It is but ment, and begins too very abruptly.

Name, faid the Fluttering Lady, is VANITY, can affure you, as my Family is ancient, fo my dine Descent is honourable. AMBITION is Father, and tho' he married fomewhat below yet Folly, who is my Mother, comes of a old Stock; but because the Name is become rommon, the Heralds forfooth deny its Nobi-Having had a good Education I have always good Company. It is true, that I am frequently ig a Pack of giggling Women, putting them draining their Stays, extending their Hoops, and ing the Men of their Perukes. But this is only usement: When I am in a graver Mood I ted other Company. I keep Abundance of te of Fashion in the List of my intimate Actance; and, which is wonderful, as well as they we me at home, they constantly laugh when they te in another House, and say with a Sneer, they der any Body will admit me; but this is all Artiand only put on to conceal our Knowledge of other.

times I visit the most learned of the Doctors, put has an anyasing Miracles, to shew their Pasts, and see them to act retrograde in the Decline of Life, muse Mankind with Notions of their Probity. I consequence brought a Beetle-headed Lawyer to himself the Prince of Orators, and have push'd ten Declaiming on Topicks which he never studied, if he had, could never have understood. By my nagement a First Rate Poet dropp'd a Kind of himself the had to a mere Imitator, I e is universally ted. However despicable I may seem, and what Notions you may have conceived from my being the with Coquettes and Petus Maistres, yet be attended, that I have under my Instuence a very consisted, that I have under my Instuence a very consisted,

derable Proportion of Persons of Distinction of both Sexes, and of all Ages. A Drawing-Room, I confess, is my Delight; but this does not hinder my going into graver Places: I have not seldom a great Sway at Church, and now and then have Business at an Election. I accommodate my Humours to my Disciples, and tho I shew myself with Life and Spirit at Vaux Hall in an Evening, perhaps the Hall at Westminster engaged my Morning.

Another grand Mistake you make about me, and it is this. You imagine that all my Pupils are ridiculous and hateful. Wild and groundless Error I but for me many People never would be beloved. I cannot, indeed, boast much of bestowing Virtues; yet this I can safely say, that thro me many People wear them, who otherwise would care alike for Reality and Appearance; and by this means Men grow Popular who have no Merit to recommend them. The Sense of this heightens their Affectation, and as young Scholars double their Diligence when cry'd up, so these Creatures are wondrous proud of that Applause which is only due to me.

· A certain Pupil of mine, whom in the Course o many. Years Appearance the World never took to have a Spark of Worth or Spirit in him, is now become the Atlas of a confiderable Sphere, and you can't ima gine how gracefully he supports it. I first egg'd him to believe he might be one thing, and having Success, which is ten times better than Merit, I persuaded him that with his Office he acquired Abilities. Convinced of this, he affumed the Important Look, the Magisterial Brow, and Tone of Dignity; this answer? his Purpose, and merely by having Wit enough to con ceal his Weakness, and Prudence enough to make a Shew of good Qualities, he quickly grew more confiderable than ever himself expected. But by topping on his Dependants a natural Obilinacy for Firmness and flea dy Courage, he completed the Scene, and carried his last Point not only without Virtue, but by his Vices. Aftonishing! yet true; and nothing fave my Curtain Lectures could have render'd him this Service; as for Books, he hates them; as for Men, he can't read them, nay, can scarce converse with them; and yet, by my Affiltance, he shall advise, nay govern them. Say not then that VANITY attends on Fops only, fince when I will I make even grave Don's For-

By my Diractions another, who shall be nameless, is at this Hour more admired for his bad, than he ever was for good Qualities. I taught him to gain popular Favour, as Men do Prudes by feeming to neglect 'ent; and tho' in doing this he fomewhat overacted his Part, yet he was successful ! wonderfully succeisful. He made Men believe that Peevishness was a strong Proof of Probity, and that being wonderfully haughty was a new fashion'd Humility. He was re-markably active that he might be thought infirm, and haunted a Place continually that it might be believed he had no Will to be there; an odd Way of acting you'll fay, but as I put him upon't, fo I brought him thro' it. He had to do with Folks who doted on Paradoxes, and never doubted any thing unless it was exceeding plain. His Humour faiting theirs, all went admirably well; he was held wife and witty, able and eloquent, and withal flout, prodigiously flout; but all this is thro' my Help. Were I to withdraw my Sup port, his amiable Qualities would all take flight, and

his Courtiers with them. · Hard-by I pick'd up another odd Fish. He was fierce and boiflerous, and yet, when in his milder Moods, he would talk fometimes of Poetry. This Man I undertook to manage, and manage him I did to some Purpose. I engaged him so to regulate his Airs of Pride, as that they should be mistaken for fo many Marks of Publick Spirit; when I had done this, I so order'd all his Motions as that they should be well understood by the World, tho bad enough in themselves. By thus adjusting his Foibles to those of the People he had to deal with, I made his Vices as · serviceable as if they had been Virtues, and insuled fuch Notions into their Herds as made them mistake alike in computing his good Qualities and their own, finding whole Lines of Figures where better Eyes would have seen only Cyphers. This I must confess was a very hard Task, and therefore fome Honour I deserve for performing it, the rather because he was very little belov'd as well as flenderly qualified to gain · Love. I brought him thro' however, to the Amaze-. ment of all Men.

· My last Operation was on an enthusiastick Police tician full of Forty one Schemes, and ready to rear ap again those Idols which in the Space of near one haudied Years had been buried under ground and larger By my Infinuations I engaged him to differ with his old Friends, affuring him this was the beil Way to get new ones. I drove him upon haranguing without Eloquence, and on wearing a Cloak of Zeal tho his Religion had long been threadbart. His Humours in other Respects I quite subdued, and made him so absolutely mine, that to oblige me he condescended to many things not only disagreeable to his Temper but repugnant to his Nature. Custom however render'd him a quick Scholar, and by degrees he play'd his Part fo well, that he thought himself to be in earnest the Person he appeard. The Shouts of his Admirers turn'd him giddy, and 'as he was naturally vap'rish I was forced to round him in the Ear, " Have " a little Caution, you play well, but still 'tis no more " than one Part."

The Narration breaks off here at once, and with this Solfioquy of VANITY I conclude at present.

. R. FREEMAN.

Yesterday arriv'd a Mail from Holland.

Madrid, May 1.

IN a Council held last Week upon the State of the King's Maritime Forces in America, Don Compillo took notice, that according to Advices it did not appear that the united Squadrons under Admiral Vernon and Sir Chaloner Ogle consisted of above 60 Men of War; that his Catholick Majesty's sour Squadrons in America made up exactly the same Number of Men of War, besides above 20 Frigates and lesser Ships, and that therefore tho' the Flench Squadrons were return'd to Europe, it could not hinder them from being in a Condition to act defensively against the English, since his Majesty had no other View in the present War than to repel the unjust Pretences that gave Occasion to it, and that he did not propose to make Conquests.

Petersbourg, May 2. General Romanzoff our Ambaffador at the Porte fays they are extremely embarrafs'd on account of the Affairs of Persia, and that the new Ambassador from Kouli Kan behaves with great Arrogance, and has a Commission to make extraordinary Demands of the Grand Signior. Mr. Finch the British Minister here judging that some fresh Attempts to find out a Passage to the East Indies by the North may be more fuccefsful now than heretofore, has been affur'd by the Ministers of this Court, that if that of Great Britain is inclin'd to employ Persons capable to put the Enterprize in Execution, they shall have all the Assistance from hence that is necessary. The Memoirs of Capt. Spanberg, and other Persons whom the Court sent to Caschamtzka to make the same Discoveries there, have accordingly been imparted to Mr. Finch, who has taken a Copy thereof to be transmitted to London.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elseneur, May 16. N.S. 'No English Ship hath arrived fince my last. The Outward-bound are fail'd with the Wind at S. W. which continues with final Gales.'

HOME PORTS.

Penzance, May 11. Yesterday arrived the Barbadon Packet, Deacon, from Oporto; 'who on the 4th in stant, about 40 Leagues to the S. W. of Scilly, was on board the Rupert Man of War, Capt. Ambrose, who had taken and then had in Custody a Spanish. Privateer of 28 Guns, and 150 Men. The Privateer is a new Vessel, and had been but 7 Days out of Port. The said Master of the Barbados Packet brought Leaters from the Captain of the Rupert, to send per the Post from the first Port. The Captain says there was another Privateer of 36 Guns, and 240 Men, gone to cruize off of the Orkneya. And this Day arrivest te Happy Return, Jankins, from Bristol for Plymouth's the Four Friends, Copydock, from Lymington for Bristol; and the Ann and Rebecca, Goodfath, from Dumssies for Dieppe.

Falmouth, May 11. A Spanish Privateer of 150

ons, 150 Men, 14 Carriage and 14 Swivel Gans,
to taken by the Rupert Man of War, Capt. Amccf:, cf 60 Gans, the 4th inft. in Lat. 48: 30. She
is called the San Antonio, left [St. Sebastian's but 7]
Days before, and is a new Ship never at Sea till then.

Tas

and feveral Hands on board her, and keeps her for a · Chace Ship. He intends to continue his Cruize for two Months before he returns. This Privateer insended to cruize between Scilly and Cape Clare. Sailed the Prince Frederick Packet Lovell, for Lisbon; with the Triumph Snow Privateer, Capt. Ball, for the Spanish West Indies.

Plymouth, May 12. Since my last came in the Rumney Man of War, with several other Ships under her Convoy for Newfoundland; also the Spy Man of War,

and the Scipio, Capt. Young.

Dartmouth, May 12. This Day failed hence the Amsterdam Post, Jurian Delang, of and from Amsterdam for Genoa. Wind N. E.

Dover, May 11. Wind W. Arriv'd the N.S. de Paz, Delima, from Lisbon for London.

Deal, May 14. Wind S. Came down and fail'd thro' the Goodfellow, Saunders, for Leghorn. Arriv'd the Judith, Crosley, from St. Kitts lait from Dover. Remain the three Men of War as per last.

Arriv'd at several Ports. At Hull, the Friendship, Story, from Carolina for London.

At Portsmouth, the Young Elizabeth, Labee, from

Hamburgh. At Cork, the John and Elizabeth, Lovell, from Yarmouth; the Bentley, Abbot, from London; the William and James, Woodcock, from Philadelphia; the Young Tobias, Elsther, from Dram; and the Cafar, Miffet, from Bourdeaux.

At Carolina, the Neptune, Dorby, in 9 Days from Boston; and the Hunter Haynes, from London.

At Philadelphia, the London, late Dover, from London.

At Amsterdam, the -, John Crispin, from Hull. At Riga, the —, Daniel Wardroper, from Dun-dee; the —, John Watson, from London; and the -, George Watson, from Stockton.

LONDON, May 16.

Extratt of a Letter from an Officer in the Pruffian Army at the Siege of Brieg.

. On the Ift inflant, as we were playing upon the . Town from z Batteries of Cannon and 2 of Mortars, which foon dismounted allmost all the Enemy's Cannon, a Bomb by ill Fortune happen'd to light upon · a Building full of Hay and Straw, near the Ramparts and the Caftle, which by that means was in less than 24 Hours reduc'd to Ashes. The King seem'd very much concern'd to fee it in Flames, and gave Orders to abate the Fire upon the Town, that the Garison might have Time to fave it, but it was to no Purpole; however the Town has fuffer'd no other Damage. The Garison beat a Parley on the 4th, and march'd out next Day, consisting of 4 Batallions, 3 Companies of Grenadiers, and a free Company of 300 Men. We found in the Place 6: Cannon, 8 Mortars, and a great Quantity of Ammunition; and the Garifon had prepared feveral Mines full of Bombs and Grenadoes, by which we must have fustain'd great Loss in case of a general Storm. All our Loss in the Siege is 4 Gunners and a Bombardier, and that of the Enemy does not exceed 35 Men. The Place was stronger than we expected. The General Picolomini the Governor has had the Honour to dine with

the King, who treated him with great Escem. The News of a second Engagement in Silesia has not the least Foundation, nor is any Motive for spreading or inventing such Stories so likely in the Opinion of those who are best able to penetrate into it, as a Stockjobbing Device to fink the Credit of the Silesian Loan. Mean time the Letters from Brefliu of the 12th, and from Nuremberg of the 15th fay, that the two Armies continued on the 11th Infant in the Neighbourhood of Brieg and Niels, and have not flirr'd ever fince the Surrender of Brieg; which Inaction confirms the Conjecture of those who soon expect an Accommodation.

They write from Madrid, that Don Blaife has wrote Letter to Court from the Spanish West Indies, complaining of the great Scarcity of Provisions in that Counery; which is all the Advice that Court has receiv'd of Matters while the French Squadrons flay'd there.

Letters of the 2d Ink. N. S. from Petersburgh fay, hat M. Cram the Minister of the Duke of Brunfwick Wolfembuttle at that Court, has a Commission to negociate a Marriage between the Princess Elizabeth the Czar Peter the Great's Daughter and the Third Prince of Brunswick, who seems to thand very fair to be Duke of Courland. Those of the 7th from Stockholm fay, that the Augmentation of the King's Forces in Finland with 7000 Men was voted unanimously by all the States of Sweden, and that the faid Troops are actually fail'd thiber; that the Secret Committee of the Dyet has con-

The Capain of the Rupert pat h! he Lieutenant | certed a Plan for the military Operatione, which is kept | very private, and that the King will shortly appoint the General Officers that are to command there,

His Britannick Majesty, who landed at Helvoetslays last Friday Evening at 9 o'Clock, lay there that Night, from whence he fet out next Morning at fix, arriv'd about Noon at Utrecht, lay there that Night at the House of M. Pourchaud his Agent, and ser out again last Sunday for Bentheim, in order to lye there next Night and then to proceed to Herenhausen. He is accompany'd in his Coach by the Baron de Peterfwaldt, one of his Chamberlains for the Electorate of Hanover.

The Leghorn, Brock, from Gottenburgh for Chester, and the John and Ann, Saunderson, from Hull for Riga, are loft near the Schaw on the Coast of Jutland, and little Hopes of faving the Goods.

The Mary, Darling, from London for Riga, is lost

On Tuesday last the 12th Instant came on the Election for the Borough of Milborn Port, when the Number upon the Poll Hood thus:

For Thomas Medlycott, Efq; Jeffrey French, Elq: Michael Harvey, Efq; - 22 - Thompson, Esq:

Whereupon the two former were declared duly elected. Saturday last came on the Election at Cockermouth, when the Hen. W. Finch and Col. John Mordaunt

were unanimously chosen.

Capt. Ambrole, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Rupert, cruizing at Sea, writes Word, that on the 3d inflant he gave Chace to, and the next Day took, a Spanish Privateer of 180 Tuns, 14 Carriage and 4 Swivel Guns, 151 Men, well arm'd, called the St. Antonio de l'adua, Don Juan Baptista de Escarra, Captain. She is a new Ship off the Stocks, had been only 7 Days from St. Sebastian, and had taken nothing since the came out. She much outfailed the Man of War, especially in light Winds, which put Capt. Ambrose upon a Stratagem to take her, by standing to the Northward towards Night, as if he had given over Chase, and the Privateer losing Sight of him bore away; but Capt. Ambrose standing afterwards back on the other Tack. fell in with the Privateer again at One in the Morning, within Gunshot, and soon took her. Capt. Ambrose has put a Lieutenant and some of his own Men into the Privateer, and both of them continue Cruizing, in hopes of doing further Service.

Upon Advice that Two Spanish Privateers of 12 and 8 Guns were cruizing about the Isle of Bass, on the Coast of France, Capt. Parry, Commander of his Ma-jesty's Sloop the Grampus, was ordered to extend his Cruize that Way, who found the Privateer of 12 Guns at Anchor under a small Fortification between the Isle of Bass and the Town of Rosco, 70 of her Men having deserted her, upon Notice of the Grampus appearing on the Coast, and were gone away to Brest, in order to return to St. Sebastian. She had been 4 Months from that Place, but had taken never a Prize; she had 120 Men. The Captain cruized 16 Days about the Island,

but heard nothing of the other Privateer.
Yesterday 25 Prisoners were try'd at the Old Bailey, of whom 3 were capitally convicted; viz.

Thomas Ruby, for breaking and entering the House of Matthew Wheeler, with Intent to fleal his Goods. Francis Piggot, and John Johnson, for robbing Henry Corner.

Thirteen were cast for Transportation, and nine

acquitted.

Members chosen for the ensuing Parliament. Bodmin, John Laroche, Thomas Bludworth. Brecon, Hon. John Talbot. Bridgwater, George Dodington, Peregrine Pawlet. Briftol, Sir Abraham Elton, Edward Southwell. Carnarwon, Thomas Wynn. Cockermouth, Col. John Mordaunt, William Finch. Droitwich, Thomas Winnington, Edward Foley. Durbam C. George Bowes, John Hedworth. Glowestersbire, Thomas Chester, Narborne Barkley. Hereford, Thomas Windford, Edward Cope Hopton. Huntingdonsbire, William Michell, Colston Fellows. Ivelchester, Sir Robert Brown, Charles Lockyer. Lincolnshire, Robert Vyner, Thomas Whichcote. Maston, Lord James Cavendish, Hon. Henry Finch Minebead, Francis Whitworth, Thomas Carew. Norfolk, Armine Wodeboufe, Hon. Edward Coke. Northallerton, Henry Peirfe, William Smelt. Oxford Univ. Lord Cornbury, Dr. Butler. Oxford City, Thomas Rowney, Philip Herbert. Phymouth, Lord Vere Beauclere, Arthur Stert.
Pool. Ioseph Gulfton, _____ Missing. Pontefrad. Lord Galway, --- Pitt. Prefton, Nicholas Fazakerley, - Shuttleworth.

Richmond, Sir Conyers D'Arcy, John Voite, Somer fetsbire, Thomas Provoje, Thomas Ham. Thirst, Sir Thomas Frankland, Frederick in Willfoire, Sir Robert Long, Edward Police

High Water this Day Meraing at London Bridge, Oo oo

Bank Stock 142. India Nothing done. 104 1-4th to 1-8th. Old Annuny 111 g 4ths. New ditto 112 1-8th. Three per Seven per Cent. Loan 99. Five per Con 1-4th. Royal Affurance 93 3-4ths. London 11 1-half. African 10. India Boads 4 19 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 51 New Salt Tallies 1 1-half Prem. English G 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per chequer Orders 102 1-half. Three per Ce. 3-4ths. Million Bank 116. Equivalent in DAI

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Admira'te Office, May us Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual icth of June 1733, to effablijb eir ain Rales for the better Government of the Charity Inter poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Office Royal Navy ; Thefe are to give Notice that On faid Rules and Orders are ledged with the Co of his Majesty's Navy at Chatram, Portsmeth mouth; as also with the Clerks of the (lagar ford, Woolwich, and Steerness; and with the feers at Harwich, Deal, and Ringth; who Widows as intend to lay in their Claims make of the Particulars which entitle them to the bon faid Charity, and receive the proper Corfans Pumpofe. But fu b Widows as live at my france from the Places above mentioned, may apple to Thomas Corbett, Efq., at the Admiraly to will fend them all necessary information. Admiraly nors of the faid Charity ittending to diffebite !! dows of Sea Officers who died before the sold 1 32, as well as to the Widows of the fewer that time, whose Circumstances come which the Establishment, all such Moneys es may what on the 31st of this Instant May, This is to the effect, that any Widows who have a propriet intend to lay in their Claims, may do so as some wintend to lay in their Claims, may do so as some and that all fuch Widows whose Claims has in allowed, may send, or bring to this Office, by the of this Month. the Affid. vits required by the o der to their being continued upon the Pension la

In Few Days will be Published New Method of IMPROVING cold and barren LANDS, particularly Cases

——Sed fumum extendere facilit Hoc virtuiti opur.

This Treatife contains, r. The best Methodis wet Lands, either arising from their situation is 2. Directions for burning Turf, Molechills, and Onlimprovement of such Lands. 2. The many Adams arise from boggy Grounds by turning them in baccording to the Nature of the Soil, and Sienal Place. 4. Directions for making of Estaponds sallow feeding or breeding of Fish, and carrying off telm. The method of burning barren Land in North kin How to affect ain the Value of Hilly Ground, the tremely useful to Landlord and Tenant. 7. Indimaking Gardens in clayey Grounds, and a certia himproving Fruit-trees. The Whole illustrated the Copper Plates, exhibiting the Figures of the laturated the copper Plates, exhibiting the Figures of the laturated the company of the laturated the copper Plates, exhibiting the Figures of the laturated the company of the laturated the copper Plates, exhibiting the Figures of the laturated the company of the company of the laturated the company of the laturated the company of the company of the laturated the company of the laturated the company of the company of the company of the company of the laturated the company of the laturated the company of the company of the laturated the laturated the company of the laturated the latur improving Fruit-trees. The Whole illustrated

fary for fuch Improvements.

Printed for J. Walthoe, over against the Roule

in Cornhill.

This Day is Publish, The S venth Enition, (wherein is infinitely of inflantly caring the most torturing F.u aid without Trouble, or the taking or using an Ma whatever) with some very material Addition,

Treatife of the Difeafes of the Treatife of the Discates of unBrain, and Nerves, more especially of the baseless, Lethargy, Epilepsy, Convusions, Cray,
Vertigo, Megrim, invectorate Head-och, &c. with
for their thorough Cure, and how these and many and
rable Nervous Distempers may be afforedly precent,
as certainly cur'd, and confequently many Live sim
Medicines therein, in English, prescribed, without
Reference.

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Lordon, printed and fold by the Author's As only at the Gentlewoman's at the Two Blue Pels Yard in the Minories. Price bound 24